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STATIONS	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.40	7.20
Shatin	7.05	8.40	10.55	12.25	1.40	5.00	5.55	7.35
Tai Po	7.15	8.50	11.05	12.35	1.50	5.10	6.05	7.45
Tai Po Market	7.25	9.00	11.15	12.45	2.00	5.20	6.15	7.55
Fanning	7.35	9.10	11.25	12.55	2.10	5.30	6.25	8.05
Shung Shui	7.45	9.20	11.35	13.05	2.20	5.40	6.35	8.15
Shum Chun	7.55	9.30	11.45	13.15	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.25

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Kowloon	8.40	10.35	12.05	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10	
Yau Ma Tei	8.50	10.45	12.15	1.25	4.45	5.40	7.20	
Shatin	9.05	10.55	12.30	1.40	4.55	5.50	7.35	
Tai Po	9.15	11.05	12.40	1.50	5.05	6.00	7.45	
Tai Po Market	9.25	11.15	12.50	2.00	5.15	6.10	7.55	
Fanning	9.35	11.25	13.00	2.10	5.25	6.20	8.05	
Shung Shui	9.45	11.35	13.10	2.20	5.35	6.30	8.15	
Shum Chun	9.55	11.45	13.20	2.30	5.45	6.40	8.25	

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STATIONS	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Shatin	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10
Shatin	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.40	7.20
Shatin	7.05	8.40	10.55	12.25	1.40	5.00	5.55	7.35
Shatin	7.15	8.50	11.05	12.35	1.50	5.10	6.05	7.45
Shatin	7.25	9.00	11.15	12.45	2.00	5.20	6.15	7.55
Shatin	7.35	9.10	11.25	12.55	2.10	5.30	6.25	8.05
Shatin	7.45	9.20	11.35	13.05	2.20	5.40	6.35	8.15
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TROTSKY'S LIGHT ON LENIN.

THE REVOLUTION PLANNED
IN LONDON.

When the news was brought to Lenin of the capture of the Winter Palace in Petrograd, which meant the success of the Bolshevik Revolution, he made the sign of the Cross before his face.

How strange that this great apostle of atheism should so far forget himself as to resort to a mechanical exercise of the most sacredly significant of all Christian rituals.

Lenin's body is now lying in a red coffin with a glass lid in a specially-built mausoleum in the Red Square, the centre of Moscow. Sometimes the peasants who go to view it cross themselves in its presence, and the Red Guards at once come forward and reprimand them. "You must not do that here," they command.

But the simple peasants are bewildered. In their pilgrimages to the mausoleum they are accustomed to cross themselves before the open coffins of departed saints. And when they see the body of Lenin laid out amid such pomp and circumstance some of them naturally think that he, too, must be a saint.

THE REVERSE.

Not far from the Red Square is a shop where caricatures of a revoltingly blasphemous character are exhibited; and only the other day an official academy for propagandists of scientific atheism was opened in Petrograd. But the Bolsheviks realise the truth of the saying that if there had been no God man would have had to invent one. The God which they are trying to invent is Lenin.

Trotsky, who is much in the public eye at present, has written and spoken much about Lenin, and some of his contributions have just been translated and published in book form by Messrs. George G. Harrap (London) by Leon Trotsky, (2d ed.). It is from this book that we take the little incident of the sign of the Cross.

Trotsky believes that Lenin and Karl Marx are the two greatest men who ever lived, and it is not hard to guess who he imagines is fit to be the third in that illustrious company. It is of interest to relate that all three spent a considerable part of their revolutionary career as exiles in London.

Lenin lived in Bloomsbury, and compiled much of his revolutionary philosophy in the Reading Room of the British Museum. It was he who showed Trotsky round London.

"That," he said, "is their famous Westminster."

"Their" was always Lenin's way of alluding to the enemy, the enemy being the bourgeoisie, of course.

When in England in 1902 Lenin took some part in working-class activity. But he had no very high opinion of the British proletariat (the Bolsheviks are very fond of the word proletariat).

"Among them," he said, "there are many revolutionary and Socialist elements, but it is all so intermingled with Conservatism, religion, and prejudice that it cannot reach the surface and become the property of all."

It was while in London that Lenin got his fixed idea of universal revolution in the form of proletarian dictatorship. And from London he directed secret activities in Russia in accordance with their principle.

BRED IN LONDON.

Thus it may be said that the Bolshevik revolution was planned in London more than 20 years ago. One of Lenin's colleagues remarked of him at that time: "From their dough comes Bolshevism." Thus Lenin was a man who had one faith from beginning to end of his life, and he was determined from the outset to stop at nothing to realise it. It is clear that he was the author of the terror. He was always insisting upon the need for shooting and dictatorship. "At every passing opportunity," so Trotsky tells us.

He emphasised the absolute necessity of the terror; all signs of sentimentality enraged him. His sanguineness knew no bounds. In 1918 he was preaching that within half a year Socialism would be successful, and Russia would be the greatest State in the world. Yet he said of Wells, who told him that Communism was acting too hastily, "that a Philistine! What a monstrous little bourgeois!"

Thus Lenin adds that Lenin could not stand Wells's pompous self-satisfaction, his narrowness, his civilised haughtiness and his civilised ignorance on his own account.

He adds that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is "a more settled and gloomy puritanical variety of the same type," ending up by predicting that one day statues will be erected to Lenin and Karl Marx in Trafalgar-square—only if the Bolsheviks are so faithful to such bourgeois monuments as statues it is hard to explain.

ONE WILL ONLY.

It is evident from these pages, as from all literature on the subject, that it was Lenin's will that alone made the Bolshevik revolution possible.

Trotsky played a theatrical, but secondary part. But this fact, which is not published in the book under review, ought to be mentioned. The "Triumvirate" that governs Russia to-day were against the Bolshevik revolution when it occurred, and they only went with the stream when power had actually been conquered. Perhaps it would have been better for them had they persisted in their boycott, for what have Lenin and Trotsky done to entitle them to fame: made of Russia a wilderness in the midst of which they have survived a dictatorship, but not of the proletariat of a terror that has been unequalled in severity in the world's history. If this is Socialism—

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THE FUTURE VIEWED THROUGH
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"In relaxed moments one sometimes gets an inkling that the defects and handicaps, the inhibitions, the pitiable human failures, tragedies, and catastrophes from which the modern world is suffering may be largely traced to the need of a new estimate of motherhood in the mothers of men, since they are the master chemists of the laboratories where men are in the making, or, better, the master alchemists, since there must always be some magic in their art."—Anne Sturges Duryea in the *Century Magazine*.

Since the Great War and the sometimes apparently futile peace, the world faces the realization that men, the best and most adequate men yet resulting from the best and most advanced methods of production, have barely measured up to the large demands of the complex situations which the ultra-complex world of to-day has bred.

"There may be inspiration and a very wholesome hope in the possibility that we have looked to the wrong place for the solution of our manhood problems."

"No more great men!" we say. "No one wise enough to handle baffling world affairs!" "Men are not big enough!" "Men are as big as ever they were; bigger by so much as that they have irretrievably welded together by trade, wireless, aeroplane, and a new international spirit the hitherto separate parts of the world which must henceforth be regarded and dealt with as a unit."

"We are to-day handicapped not by necessarily smaller men, but by more extensive and complex situations, which call truly for a new product in the art of man-making, and nothing so abnormal as some monster superman will meet our requirements."

"In some way, coming mothers must learn to get larger outlooks, wider inspirations, deeper values of the immense significance of the human spirits committed to their care and a mother's relation to them. They will look upon themselves as temporary custodians of these lives which belong first to themselves and then to the future."

"They will not see their children as of interest in relation to themselves, but themselves as of an only temporary interest in relation to their children. The physical love will claim less emphasis; personal sensibilities, even moral ones, will be submerged; they will be looked upon as subservient to the higher love—the love which regards the individual rights and potentialities and achievements of the child as the really significant values to be devoted to world-wide services."

Will they not, then, create a race of beings who need never seek their coveted joy in unusually perfect methods of killing, but in richer and completer ways of living and of fostering the life of others in its world-wide, as well as in its more restricted, relationships?"

"If we cannot seem to develop this sort of being from the human specimens produced by the good old mothers of the past, why not look to a new and revivified motherhood for the hope of the future?"

Mothers of the coming day will find thrown into their crucible by rapidly changing modern conditions about every element needed for not a new chemistry of manhood, but the new alchemy of motherhood.

"If old-time mothers will empty out their stale decoctions, if they can wash away their early Victorian sentimentalities, their stupidly virtuous, though essentially selfish, crystallizations, they may distil some new and potent magic of motherhood, some spiritually utilitarian essence, in which the coming world-infant may grow and take on some sort of world proportions and with which he may in safety 'primarily identify' himself."

"Such a mother would be a truly abnegating catalyst, by eliminating herself, precipitate for the young Narcissus of the future a separated and independent self-image worthy of his own regard, because expanding to the dimensions of the normally balanced and finely adjusted citizen of the universe, whom the whole creation is just now groaning and travelling to bring forth."

"If the complacent, egocentric mother, who personalizes and sentimentalizes her motherhood according to gross and physical and limited standards, fails to enter into her kingdom, does it occur to us that her mantle might just possibly fall upon the shoulders of the much despised flapper?"

"In a brief decade she should be mothering the world-man. Will she, less personally than her Victorian predecessor, since her sense of liberty is larger; casually, perhaps gaily, almost jauntily one might imagine, and perhaps even with honour, rise to the very great occasion?"

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MAKING A LITTLE TOBACCO LAST
A LONG TIME.

M. Lenoble, has just won the strange smoking competition organised annually in Paris by a club known as the "Cent Kilos," whose members are all men of exceptional corpulence and must weigh over 100 Kilos (nearly 16 stone).

The competition was held to decide who could make one gramme of tobacco last the longest. (A gramme is 1.58th part of an ounce.) Each competitor therefore had to put in his pipe as much tobacco as would be received by each of 28 persons sharing an ounce among them.

M. Lenoble made this tiny quantity of tobacco last no less a time than 51 minutes 20 seconds—without, of course, the pipe going out.

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THE LIVES OF A RAILROAD BARON AND HIS BEAUTIFUL
DAUGHTER. WHAT DID THEY MEAN IN THE LOVE AFFAIR OF
RUTH CARSON AND JOHN BLAKE?

YOU'LL BE GLAD WHEN YOU SEE THIS THRILLING PICTURE
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13, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

SIR H. DE SAUSMAREZ LECTURES AT HOME ON CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

Lecturing recently at King's College, Strand, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, who from 1903 to 1931, when he retired, was Judge of H.B.M.'s. Supreme Court for China, read a very interesting paper on "The Extra-Territorial Court." From it we take a few points.

In the first part of the lecture he dealt with extrajurisdiction in its historic sense, particularly as applied to commerce, showing how it dated from the Roman times and came through the Middle Ages, during which period the great trading republics of Venice, Genoa and Pisa played a prominent rôle, as did the Levant Company in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Their example was followed by the East India Company. Sir Haviland then dealt with the creation of the extrajurisdiction in China and in tropical Africa. He concluded this part of the lecture with the following remarks:—

"The end of the last century was the time when the extrajurisdiction of the Crown was most extensively exercised. Since that time it has been resigned in Japan, Korea, Siam and Turkey, whilst the necessity for it in Africa has largely disappeared with the partition of that continent. It still is exercised in several countries to a greater or less extent and at the present is probably more scientifically exercised in China than it has ever been, either there or elsewhere."

The second section of the lecture dealt more especially with the jurisdiction of the British Crown and how it was exercised, especially under what were called "Capitulations," though this was a word confined to Turkey. The lecturer showed how His Majesty's Council created Courts with power to administer the law prescribed by him and subject to limitations which might be imposed by the Order in Council creating them.

BOUND ALWAYS BY LAW.
Sir Haviland remarked that while the power to make regulations was wide, it was definite and must be strictly construed. It was fully discussed in a case which arose in China, in which the validity of a regulation which modified the law of contract was challenged. Sir Haviland gave details of this case, in which the plaintiff who was a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange brought an action in respect to the purchase of shares. This part of the lecture was summed up as follows:—

It appears then that a complete body of law has been provided for the Extrajurisdictional Court, consisting of the English criminal law, supplemented by Regulations applicable in the jurisdiction of the court and made locally and of the English civil law, both being applicable in so far as circumstances admit. It is not always easy to determine whether circumstances admit of the application of a statute which forms part of the English law, as for instance when there is no local machinery to put that Statute into force; but it has at all events been decided that it is the principle of the law and not the letter of each section of an Act, which must be regarded as the first test of applicability. It must also be remembered that this body of law is applied subject to the provisions of the provisions of the Order in Council which applies it, and that that Order itself supplies an indication which will enable a Court to apply the law to the matter before it."

In the third part of his lecture Sir Haviland dealt with the relationship of the Extrajurisdictional Court to those who might be its suitors, whether British or foreign.

THE GREATER DUTY OF FOREIGNERS.
He reviewed the situation in China and laid stress upon the value to the British community of possessing their own Court and laws, after which he proceeded to remark:—

The foregoing immunities and privileges are not the only ones enjoyed under extrajurisdiction, but I have thought it desirable to indicate how full they are, that we may appreciate what a disturbance would be effected by their surrender unless and until there is something to put in their place, and further that we may realize the obligations we are under to a people amongst whom we live in their own country, to conduct ourselves properly and to deal fairly and honestly by them. There is one provision to this end to which I must call attention, which is that every British subject remaining in China must register himself with his consul every year. This is a condition of his protection and is also a safeguard against persons of undesirable character entering the country to the prejudice of law and order. Nor must I overlook the ample powers of deportation enjoyed by the Courts, under the control of the Supreme Court, which enable the British authorities to remove from China such persons as may be dangerous to the peace or who have committed serious crime. Independently of trade, and even independently of whether we succeed or not, the faith of the ordinary sutor in the intention of our Courts to do justice must assist a community living under the jurisdiction of its own Courts in a foreign land to secure the goodwill of those among whom it lives and with whom it trades.

Now in China there is an added value to the British community in their Courts because British trade has been of such great importance as compared with that of other nations, that English is the language of International commerce and English law governs many contracts made between parties of different nationality. Thus, even when disputes cannot come before our Courts, it is well for us that our law should be held in such high respect that strangers are prepared to be bound by it and to appeal to experts in that law to arbitrate in their disputes.

(Continued on next Column).



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LOCAL SPORT.

BOXING.

SATURDAY WEEK'S BIG FIGHT.

Boxing enthusiasts in the Colony should be provided with a considerably more satisfactory contest when Cartledge and Dupré meet again on June 13th than was the case at the men's last encounter.

It is possible that before they entered the ring on that occasion the feasibility of a return contest had occurred to the minds of both of them. In the history of the boxing game it has happened on occasion that two equally or nearly equally-matched men have had very little between them at the end of their first encounter, but at a subsequent meeting each has gone all out for victory, and one has won decisively.

History, perchance, may repeat itself next Saturday week. In any case, both men are intensely anxious to show the Hongkong public their real strength, so that a stirring contest may be expected.

The terms of the next fight are that Dupré will receive \$1,500, win, lose, or draw and \$250 for expenses in the event of his winning, while Cartledge is to receive \$750, win, lose or draw. Cartledge is progressing splendidly in his training, and will enter the ring a very fit man. The numerous section of the public who consider that he should have been awarded the decision last time may be sure that he will do all he can to earn it on Saturday week.

NO BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Owing to yesterday's rain, the baseball match between the Hongkong Baseball Club and a team from the U.S.S. "Narcissus," which was to have been played at Happy Valley, was postponed.

There are certain people who are not in finance who seem to think that if they have a shilling in one pocket and a rouble in the other they understand international finance.—Sir Frederick Wite, M.P.

In the fourth place Sir Haviland dwelt with the practical need in the everyday life of our foreign trade with countries possessing a civilization differing from our own of such a jurisdiction as is administered by Extrajurisdictional Courts. He laid stress on their value and on the need to ensure that the citizens enjoying the protection of these Courts did not abuse the hospitality of the country or their specially favoured position in it. After narrating briefly events in China since the first war with the country, and laying stress upon the vast volume of trade which had arisen, Sir Haviland pointed out that if the British Crown had no jurisdiction in China there would be no possible occupation of these ports and consequently the immunities of British subjects would not exist.

WHEN CHINA DOES LIKEWISE.

Finally, he pointed out that the abolition of extrajurisdiction depended upon assurances that trade with China could be carried on safely under China's law and Government, and that if the Chinese wanted a revision of the existing Treaties they must show that the old conditions had changed. As a matter of fact, Sir Haviland's own view as to whether circumstances had improved since 1900 could be summarized in the remark:—

"Save that the necessity to the Chinese people of European and American commodities has immeasurably increased there is little, if any, improvement in the situation at the present time."

He closed the lecture with a little anecdote:—

About twelve years ago there called on me a Chinese gentleman, who had been charged by the Government at Peking to inquire as to the establishment of our system of administering justice in China. In the course of our conversation he took my breath away by asking without any preliminary "Would you advise us to have lawyers in China?" I thought a moment and then the answer came to me. I took an English lawyer from the shelf and showed it to him. I said "In this book are the names and addresses of every lawyer practising in England, and Wales." "What," said he, "All those lawyers in England, and you know all about them?" I said "Yes, when you can do the same for China, you are ready to have lawyers."—N.C. Daily News.

THE CORONET

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY

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MARY PICKFORD

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A Tempest of Love and Anger.

TIMES AND PRICES

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TO-NIGHT,

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JAMES McGRATH, LTD.

PRESENTS

REGINALD SELLECK

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OUR CABARET

An entirely new style Musical Show

A SMALL REVUE

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Change of Programme Nightly

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[14]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 6th JUNE, 1925, at 12.30 P.M., in the Jockey Club Room, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, on MONDAY, 8th JUNE, 1925, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd JUNE, to THURSDAY, 4th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 29th May, 1925.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the Morning, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 4th JUNE, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 19th May, 1925.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Mortgagee of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at YAU KOW, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as The Remaining Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1369, together with No. 36, Portland Street, erected thereon, to be Sold by AUCTION on THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, 1925, at 12.00 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, by Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES, Limited, Auctioneers.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. LEE & BROS., Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES, Limited, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 25th May, 1925.

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1ST JULY, THE BLARNEY STONE, VICTORIA ROAD, 7 Small-roomed HOUSE, Close to Sea, Garage, Flush, Telephone, Electric and Gas Fittings, 20 Minutes Walk from Kennedy Town Tram Terminus. Please Apply—Post Office Box 42. [2255]

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TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on Fourth Floor. Apply—UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "MOORISH PRINCE" having arrived from above Port on 30th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 5th JUNE, 1925, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th JUNE, 1925, will be stored to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by PURNELL (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Consanguine Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5165. Hongkong, 30th May, 1925. [2243]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—X, Y, Z, X, Y, Z, Y, Z, 40, 850, 770, 1600, 1850.

INTIMATIONS

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OLD BROWN BRANDY

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4th, 1925.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

THE riots in Shanghai will, we hope, at last convince the Powers that firm measures must be taken to save China from herself. We do not wish to exaggerate the seriousness of the disturbances which have been reported during the past few days, but, unfortunately, they cannot be regarded simply as local disturbances due to some particular incident. They are symptomatic of the condition into which China has fallen. The alleged killing of a Chinese workman by a Japanese during the recent cotton mill strike is said to have been the immediate cause of the present outbreak. If, however, that excuse had not been afforded we do not doubt that some other pretext would have been found to serve the purpose equally well. For years China has been gradually drifting towards bankruptcy, chaos and anarchy and there are many influences at work, apparently, whose sole object appears to be to plunge her into the abyss. As the Daily News remarks, it is too late now to leave China to work out her own salvation. She has been given plenty of opportunities but has never taken advantage of them and, in view of the country's importance to other nations, it should be recognized that the time has come for intervention. It is manifestly impossible to allow the present state of affairs to continue.

Power in China would seem to be divided between the military satraps, each working for his own ends, and the student organisations. The latter, composed chiefly of youngsters in their teens, appear to possess almost incredible influence over their fellow countrymen. They froth and bluster about imperialism and unequal treaties. In Western countries such effluence would be regarded with an amused tolerance. It would be

looked upon simply as the effervescence of youthful spirits, but in China these boys, by some means known only to themselves, are able to co-erce responsible business men into giving them support, and thus very frequently a student demonstration will develop into a general strike or some other equally serious interference with the ordinary commercial routine.

In Shanghai, students were the instigators and ringleaders of the riots. "Death, better than Imperialism" was their high sounding slogan. We can respect a patriot, however ill-advised we regard his actions, but we question very seriously whether any of these Shanghai boys were actuated by any motives even remotely connected with love of their country. It is rumoured that a sum of over \$70,000 was distributed among them and it is probable that the distribution of the dollars had far more influence in spurring them to action than any altruistic desire to help their fellow countrymen. The students generally speaking have little stake in their country. They have everything to gain and very little to lose in fomenting strife, and it would be well they should be taught that they cannot do it with impunity. They deserve a lesson and we hope they will receive one. We shall not waste much sympathy over them however sharply it may be administered.

Every European resident in the Far East, we believe, will desire the Shanghai authorities to stand firm against the unreasonable demands which are now being made upon them both from Peking and by the Chinese Foreign Commissioner in the International Settlement. As far as can be judged from the cabled reports the Police and the Volunteers handled an ugly situation with wonderful restraint and patience. When a mob is invited to attack those engaged in the maintenance of law and order, and lives are lost as almost inevitably they will be, it seems to us that the ringleaders in the riot should be held wholly responsible. The Chinese students, however, appear to think that the Police are to be blamed for defending themselves and, unfortunately, such is the extent of their influence, they are often able to obtain official support for their claims. For example, the Cabinet in Peking has instructed the Waichiao to draw up a note of protest to the Diplomatic Corps against the action of the Police, and the Chinese Foreign Commissioner has demanded the release of the arrested rioters, compensation for those who lost their lives and punishment of those responsible for the deaths. These preposterous claims should be treated with contempt. It would be a grave mistake even to admit that they might form the basis of discussion. The law should be allowed to take its course. Those rioters who are captured should stand upon their trial and, if found guilty, should be punished. They should be treated as criminals and not as political offenders.

Mr. Hamilton, residing at No. 14, Leighton Hill Road, has reported to the Police the theft of a camera, valued at \$50, from his hall-stand.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Frederick Maria Gutters, mercantile assistant, of Shanghai, to Miss Margaret F. Barnes, of No. 3, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon.

Suffering from injuries sustained in a fall from an upper floor to the street, a Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday, and died very shortly afterwards.

The driver of the motor-car which was responsible for killing one coolie and seriously injuring another at the junction of Pokfulam Road and Queen's Road West on Monday night is being charged with manslaughter.

"Brilliant Chang," who arrived in the Colony last Thursday by the a.s. *Beaulieu* following deportation from England, where he had served a sentence of 14 months' imprisonment in connection with cocaine trafficking, and who has been detained in the House of Detention at the Central Police Station since his arrival, is to be deported to Canton at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to-day to receive his deportation order for Shanghai, whither he has expressed a desire to be sent.

SIR EDWARD STUBBS.

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED BY COLONY.

Much interest is being centred on the address that is to be presented to H.E. the Governor, (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C. M.G.), on behalf of the community, prior to his departure from the Colony for Home at the end of this month.

The address, which is one expressing sentiments of the esteem and respect entertained by the whole of the community for His Excellency's character and administrative abilities throughout the period of nearly six years, is old English script with carved "blackwood" covers, silver binding and monogram. It presents a very handsome appearance.

Printed replicas of the text of the address are being placed in the leading hotels, clubs and other prominent places during the next few days (in fact some places already have them) so that the whole of the community may have the opportunity of signing slips attached to them. These slips, it is intended, will follow the address.

The address has been drawn by the Chamber of Commerce.

This address and the silk embroidered scroll, which is to be the tribute of the Chinese community to His Excellency, will be presented to H.E. Sir Edward Stubbs at a function to be held on June 25th. This function will probably be the last public appearance of Sir Edward in the capacity of Governor. The Chinese tribute takes the form of a pannelled screen, about six feet in height.

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The text of the address is as under—
To H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Your Excellency—We the signatories of this address being members of the British and Foreign Communities of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by Your Excellency's approaching departure for England to express in this manner the sentiments of esteem and respect we entertain for your character and administrative abilities throughout the period of nearly six years which has elapsed since we assembled to present the address of greeting on your arrival as Governor, a period which has had its moments of grave anxiety, but you have upheld the dignity of your high office and promoted the peace, harmony and unity of the many elements which comprise this community.

The many complex problems resulting from the rapid growth of the Colony have been faced with a firmness, fairness and foresight, which have won the approbation of all classes.

Your Excellency will long be remembered for his breadth and vision and the progress made in the transfer of military lands, in Port and Harbour development, in water supply schemes, in improved means of communication and in town planning. It will be remembered also for the measures taken to suppress piracy and for the manner in which the scales of justice were held evenly against the conflicting interests of landlords and tenants during a period of unprecedented expansion in the population.

Our good wishes attend your Excellency and Lady Stubbs, whose personal charm and enthusiasm for all good causes that lay within her sphere in the Colony have won the hearts of every class.

We look forward to your continuing and completing a long career of public usefulness and distinction in the service of His Majesty which will always be followed with the hope that you will convey to Lady Stubbs our warmest greetings and we desire to convey to you our sincerest wishes for happiness and prosperity in the future.

THE CANTON CRISIS.

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS.

CONSULS WARNING TO NATIONALS.

Reports from Canton which filtered through at a late hour last night were to the effect that the city and district remained quiet and peaceable. But, according to a passenger who arrived on the a.s. *Lungshan* shortly before midnight, the whole situation was very critical.

There was danger in the air and conflict was probable at any time.

Yesterday the ferry from Canton to Samson for the railway, stopped, and the through trains from Canton to Kowloon have also ceased.

On the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, it is believed that the Canton employees have gone on strike as a protest against the presence of mercenary troops in Canton.

In the City itself, there was apprehension of dark events to come. Though the Kuomintang were very powerful they had not the military backing, while the Yunnanese mercenaries were the real military force.

However, the Yunnanese were very much afraid of the Russian instructors who were drilling the Red troops into a wonderful state of efficiency, and should a clash come the fighting would be very fierce.

Many anti-foreign demonstrations had been held in Canton, but at these meetings Yunnanese troops were present to control the demonstrators and see that no disorders took place. It is understood that the foreign Consuls in Canton have advised all foreigners to remain as much as possible in the Shamshui.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS.

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SERVICES TIED UP.

JAPANESE ICEWORKS ATTACKED BY MOB OF THREE HUNDRED.

POLICE GUARDS FIRE ON RIOTERS.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH RUTEN'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, June 3rd.
The strike is spreading. All foreign mills are now involved, also the telephones, waterworks, municipal electricity department and some foreign newspapers.

The Municipal Council is maintaining public services satisfactorily with other labour.

This morning a mob of 3,000 attacked the Japanese ice-works.

Police guards fired on the rioters, killing one and wounding five. The strikers are beginning activities in the Chinese city and Chapei suburbs. Attacks on individual foreigners continue. Rioters have stoned tram-cars and injured several women. Many students from other centres are reaching Shanghai.

Four platoons of British bluejackets and marines are being landed this evening, and a similar number to-morrow morning.

30,000 MEN OUT.

SHANGHAI, June 2nd.

The strike, which is, generally speaking, only partial, chiefly affects the Japanese cotton mills, although some of the tramway, electrical and other Municipal employees have gone out.

It is estimated this evening that 30,000 are on strike. The police have since released 300 of those arrested.

Many minor assaults, chiefly against Japanese, are reported to have taken place to-night.

ESCAPED THROUGH TUNNEL.

A member of the staff of the *N.C. Daily News*, who was present at the time, says that seven rioters fired revolvers at an American Troop in Burkill Road from a distance of seven feet, killing two horses and wounding Doctor McMartin, while other rioters also fired on the troop from a verandah.

The attackers quickly rushed among the crowds and disappeared. A lull occurred until firing was opened from the "New World" Theatre, to which the Volunteers vigorously replied with a Lewis gun and rifles.

When the Volunteers rushed into the building, they rounded up several hundred men, who were escorted to the police station and searched. No arms were found. The police have released the arrested men.

It is believed that armed rioters escaped through a tunnel under the street to the old "New World" building.

SCHEME THAT WENT WRONG.
The rioters who fired on the Volunteers yesterday had taken up strategic positions, intending to fire on ratepayers motoring homeward in large numbers from the special meeting. The early termination of this upset their programme.

The failure to secure a quorum was due to the absence of the Japanese.

The strike situation in the International Settlement is slightly more tense. The fresh food markets and Chinese shops are closed. The rioters are assaulting and otherwise terrorizing all Chinese remaining in the employment of foreigners, but the French Consulate is so far unaffected.

STUDENT "HOT HEADS."
The students again held no public meeting yesterday, but the vernacular papers report various meetings in the colleges at which they made extravagant demands such as the withdrawal and punishment of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, the police who killed the students to be sentenced to death, an indemnity paid to the dead rioters' relatives, the British Government to be made to apologise to the Chinese people, in addition to demands for the return of concessions, etc.

It understood that the National University, which usually leads student agitators has decided to strike from to-day as a protest, and is calling all students to gather there to-day for a demonstration against "British Imperialism," also urging that all economic relations be severed with Great Britain.

The foreigners are determined to suppress the riots, while the Chinese are too excited to listen to calm counsels. Again, the arrival of fresh batches of frenzied students reinforces the waverers.

A steady rain to-night is again emptying the streets.

PLAN FOR COMPROMISE.

SHANGHAI, May 3rd.

In connection with the efforts of the Chinese merchants to devise some form of compromise, which will end the present disorders and save the faces of the Municipal Council and students, the *North-China Daily News*, editorially believes that the idea is that the students should withdraw the pickets and declare peace. The matter can be referred to Peking for adjustment. The paper says, however, that any interference by the Waichiao should be directed towards the students after the fashion of the order recently issued in Peking, ordering the students back to their classrooms.

"We appreciate the efforts of the Chinese merchants to restore order, but as these efforts are being directed at present, we tell them frankly that they are wasting their time. There is only one way in which peace can be brought back, that is by the unconditional surrender of the students and other agitators."

PEKING TO INVESTIGATE.
PEKING, June 2nd.

The Government has appointed Mr. Tsai Ting Ken and Mr. Tseng Tsung Chien (Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs) as High Commissioners to investigate the Shanghai affair. They are expected to leave for there to-morrow.

The Waichiao sent a Note this afternoon to the Italian Minister in his capacity as Senior Minister of the interested Powers, relative to the Shanghai situation. The Note protests against the shooting of the students and requests him to bring the Note to the knowledge of the interested Powers.

MAY FORMULATE CLAIMS.

The Foreign Office's protest reserves the right to formulate claims which may result from this deplorable incident, for which the authorities of the International Conciliation are entirely responsible. The Note requests the Ministers to give "urgent necessary instruction to the Consular Authorities in Shanghai to set at liberty those arrested."

SITUATION IN PEKING.

PEKING, June 3rd.

The students of practically all the Universities and Colleges in Peking are striking to-day, as a protest against the Shanghai affair. They are holding a monster demonstration and parade this afternoon.

The Legation guards are confined to barracks and strong pickets are posted at all entrances to the Legation Quarter.

FURTHER CLASHES.

SHANGHAI, June 3rd.

Many of the foreigners attacked have been rescued in outlying districts by active patrols. Further clashes have taken place in the central districts, in which rioters have been killed or injured. It is known that the casualties up to the present among the strikers are 21 killed and 65 wounded. The defectors have had one man seriously wounded and several slightly.

A foreign woman has died as the result of a blow on the head from a brick thrown when rioters attacked a tram.

Armoured cars were rushed this evening into the Wer's District, where the rioters are concentrating from Chapei suburb. The Chi, a control of which gives the strikers a useful base of operations against the Settlement.

PRESS IS HOPEFUL.

SHANGHAI, June 3rd.

The *Evening News* is the only evening paper published to-day. It considers the situation is not so grave. No doubt the Chinese are feeling the cutting off of food supplies much more acutely than the foreigners, the latter possessing large reserves of imported food, while the arrival of troops relieves the Volunteers and Police of the heavy strain of continuous duty. But there does not yet appear any common ground for a compromise. The foreigners are determined to suppress the riots, while the Chinese are too excited to listen to calm counsels. Again, the arrival of fresh batches of frenzied students reinforces the waverers.

A steady rain to-night is again emptying the streets.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

MR. TANNER OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE IS INCLUDED.

NO NEW PERKS MADE.

LONDON, June 2nd.
There is an unusually long Birthday Honours List. It contains no new Perks, although Baron Bunsford has been raised to the rank of a Viscount.

[Baron Bunsford, who was raised to the Peerage in 1921 for eminent public and national services, was formerly Sir Marcus Samuel, Lord Mayor of London in 1902. He developed large oil fields in the Far East and received an official vote of thanks from the Admiralty in 1915 "for services to the fighting forces."]
Sir William Tyrrell steps up to the rank of Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

[Sir William Tyrrell has been Assistant Secretary of State at the Foreign Office since 1919. He was formerly in the diplomatic service and was private secretary to Sir Edward Grey (now Lord Grey of Fallodon) when the latter was Foreign Secretary.]

Admiral Sir William Pakenham has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

[Admiral Pakenham was Commander-in-Chief of the North America and West Indies Station from 1920 to 1922, commanded the Third Cruiser Squadron from 1913 to 1917, and from the latter year to 1919 he was in command of the Battle Cruiser Fleet.]

There are eight Baronets, these including the name of Sir John Bland-Sutton.

[Sir John Bland-Sutton is Consulting Surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, was President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1923 and of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1921-22.]

SPORTSMEN HONOURED.

Grand Crosses of the Royal Victorian Order have been conferred on the Earl of Lonsdale and Baron Desborough.

[The Earl of Lonsdale, who is Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and who owns 175,000 acres of land, has been an ardent sportsman all his life, taking particular interest in the turf, hunting and boxing. He was the founder of the Lonsdale Belt. He served as A.A.G. for the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War.]

[Baron Desborough, a former President of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, has also figured as a sportsman. He played (as W. H. Grenfell) for Harrow XI in 1877-78, represented Oxford against Cambridge in 1876, rowed against Cambridge in 1877-78, has climbed the Alps and shot in the Rockies and India, has twice swum the Niagara, and has three times been punting champion. As President of the British Olympic Association he was the presiding genius of the Olympic Games held at Shepherd's Bush in 1908.]

FURTHER RECIPIENTS.

Sir John Baird has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

[Formerly in the diplomatic service, Sir John Baird entered Parliament in 1910 as M.P. for Rugby, and was Parliamentary private secretary to the late Mr. Bonar Law. His ministerial appointments include Under Secretary of the Home Office and First Commissioner of Works.]

There is a long list of Knights for varied public services, including the artist, Mr. Bernard Partridge (chief cartoonist of Punch) and Mr. Philip Smith (Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons.)

A notable feature is several pages of Orders of the British Empire, including six Dames.

EASTERN HONOURS.

The honour of Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on Mr. Frank Biddle, former Under Secretary in the Straits Settlements, and on Mr. Oswald Stonor, of Selangor.

Haji Abdullah of Perak gets an Honorary Knight Commandership of the same Order.

The decoration of Commander of the British Empire Order is conferred on Mr. John Humphreys, Adviser at Trengganu, Malay States.

Honorary Commanders of the British Empire Order are Hadji Nik Ismail, of Kelantan, and Mr. Hadji Ngah Yusof, of Trengganu.

Mr. Frank Sands, Boys Scouts Commissioner in Malaya, is made a Member of the British Empire Order; whilst the honour of Honorary Member of the same Order is conferred on Mr. Ho Siak Kuan, Chinese Secretary, of the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Bertram Tanner, headmaster of Queen's College, Hongkong, is made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

LATEST CABLES.

H. M. THE KING.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM ALL PARTS OF EMPIRE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Congratulations in honour of the King's sixtieth birthday began to arrive at the Palace, early this morning. They include messages from all parts of the Empire and from the Prince of Wales and Prince George. The latter, who is en route to Wei-Hai-Hai from Shanghai, cabled his congratulations. The official celebration was the "trooping of the colour" at the Horse Guards, at which Marshal Foch participated as the representative of France. The weather was brilliant and the ground packed with sight-seers.

GLASGOW COMMUNISTS.

GERMAN REICHSTAG MEMBER WAS IMPERSONATED.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The assertion from Glasgow that the member of the Reichstag, Herr Stocker, did not attend the Communist Congress, but was impersonated by a German resident, is confirmed in a cable from Cologne.

"Authoritative Communist circles there declare that neither Herr Stocker nor any other German Communist went to Glasgow, in consequence of the British official embargo."

GERMAN AIRMEN.

TWENTY AEROPLANES STILL IN CONTEST.

BERLIN, June 3rd.

Up to midnight, 20 aeroplanes out of 34 had completed the second and most difficult circuit of the flying competition, through mountainous and timbered country.

"Twenty-three aeroplanes completed the second circuit, including a "Daimler-Benz" machine fitted with two motors each of nineteen horsepower. It was piloted by Loerzer, who covered 708 miles in 10 hrs. 28 min. The best time made was by Polte, in an Udet machine fitted with a 100 horsepower Bristol-Lucifer motor. The time was 10 hrs. 10 min. Flying the third circuit of 600 miles will begin to-morrow."

BULGARIA'S EXTRA SOLDIERS. DEMOBILISATION OF NEW MEN IS ORDERED.

SOFIA, June 3rd.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered the demobilisation of the 10,000 extra men, which the Ambassadors' Conference permitted to be called to the colours to deal with the Communist menace.

The Conference previously rejected the application for a suspension of demobilisation.

EARLIER CABLES.

DI PINEDO PUSHES ON.

CARNAVON (W. Australia), June 2nd.

The Italian airman Di Pinedo has arrived here.

LATEST CABLES.

PLANS UNCERTAIN.

PERTH, June 3rd.

Major di Pinedo flew from Carnarvon to Perth, 531 miles, in about 5 1/2 hours. In an interview, he said he had flown 12,000 out of the 34,000 miles entailed on his trip. He was uncertain when he would continue his flight.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN.

TWO AEROPLANES TO AID IN SEARCH FOR HIM.

OSLO, June 2nd.

The Government has decided to send two naval aeroplanes, by steamer to Spitzbergen to assist in the search for Amundsen.

The aeroplanes will reach Spitzbergen at the end of next week.

It is generally thought that Amundsen is unable to return by air, and is making for Cape Columbia or Spitzbergen on foot.

STABILISING THE LIRA.

ROME, June 2nd.

The issue banks have jointly opened a contingent credit with Morgan's in New York of \$50,000,000 with the object of stabilising the lira.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF COUNTY FIXTURES.

LONDON, June 2nd.

At Southampton, Hampshire beat Kent by seven wickets. Kent scored 197 and then 136, Jamaica taking 5 for 18. Hampshire scored 303 (Bowell 88) and 31 for 3.

Surrey at Nottingham led on the first innings over Notts. Notts scored 300, and 231 for 6. Surrey compiled 454 (Hobbs 189).

Lancashire led over Yorkshire in the first innings at Manchester. Yorkshire scored 232 (Rhodes 59) and 193 for 3 (Rhodes 54, not out). Lancashire compiled 283 (Hallows 111 not out).

At Birmingham, Warwick led over Derby on the first innings. Warwick compiled 322 (Stephens 191), and 181 for 4, declared. Derby scored 183 and 233 for 4 (Lee 112).

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Sussex by eight wickets. Middlesex scored 393 (Hearne 117), Tate taking 8 for 105, and then 45 for 2. Sussex scored 218 and 309.

Leicester beat Northants at Northampton by 171. Leicester scored 304, Wright taking 5 for 29, and 312. Northants compiled 164. Skelling taking 8 for 79, and 181. Skelling taking 6 for 46.

Essex beat Worcester at Leyton by 238. Essex scored 248 (Russell 76) and 230. Root taking 7 for 79. Worcester scored 180 and again 160.

Gloucester at Taunton beat Somerset by 282. Gloucester scored 283 and 226 for 8, declared. Somerset compiled 167, and 60. Parker taking 5 for 26.

Cambridge playing at home beat the Army by eight wickets. The Army scored 196 (G. Bryan 112), and 238. Cambridge compiled 416 (Duleep Singh 128), and 19 for 2.

HOME LAWN TENNIS.

CAMBRIDGE JUST BEAT OXFORD.

LONDON, June 2nd.

At Cambridge, in the Inter-University lawn tennis contest, Cambridge beat Oxford by 11 matches to 10.

ALLIES AND GERMANY.

NOTE ON DISARMAMENT TO BE PRESENTED.

PARIS, June 2nd.

The Allied Note to Germany with regard to disarmament will be presented at Berlin on June 4th.

It consists of five pages and two annexes. First of all setting out what has been done and what has not been done in execution of the Versailles Treaty, and laying down a list of what remains to be carried out, secondly giving the text of the Reparations Commission's note to the Conference of Ambassadors, declaring that Germany is in order as regards the execution of the Dawes plan. The Note is conciliatory, and informs Germany that the Cologne zone cannot be evacuated until the disarmament conditions have been fulfilled.

LEAGUE PROTECTION.

IS IT A MERE SCRAP OF PAPER?

GENEVA, June 2nd.

The action of the Arms Conference in exempting Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Rumania from the obligation to supply periodical returns of imports of munitions, pending Russia's admission to the convention, drew a caustic reference from Mr. Burton, of the United States, who asked whether the League protection was a mere scrap of paper, since the nations were afraid to trust in it.

Lord Onslow (Britain) agreed with Mr. Burton's remarks, and said Britain desired a workable convention.

SIRDAR'S MURDERERS.

DESCRIPTION OF SENTENCED MEN.

CAIRO, June 2nd.

The nine accused men to be sentenced in connection with the Sirdar's murder are two student brothers named Enayat, two railway shop workers, a carpenter, an engineer, a taxi driver, a lawyer and an ex-Zaghlul deputy Shaikh Massour, and an official, Mahmoud Ismail.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

NEW LAW TO SAFEGUARD ITS QUALITY.

CAIRO, June 2nd.

For the purpose of safeguarding the quality of Egyptian cotton, a law has been promulgated whereby the Ministry of Agriculture will control cotton seed destined for sowing.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RAILROAD REORGANISATION.

KUHNS LOEB COMPANY'S NEW FLOTATION.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

Messrs. Kuhn Loeb and company announce a plan for the reorganisation of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which provides for the exchange of over 464 million dollars worth of securities; also for the liquidation or funding of all short term debts and the assessment of the \$23 share preferred stock as \$29 share common stock.

The plan also provides for a big reduction of the fixed interest-bearing debt by the creation of a new first preference mortgage which will provide future capital expenditure by the creation of two additional mortgages. The assessment plan will provide over seventy million dollars in cash, for which new five per cent. mortgage bonds will be issued.

Allowing for the value of the bonds, a net assessment on stock of about nine dollars per share is indicated.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

OTTAWA TO BE REPRESENTED AT WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, June 3rd.

Mr. Mackenzie King announced in the Commons that Government expected shortly to appoint a Canadian representative to Washington, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining anyone willing to accept the post, on account of the personal financial outlay involved.

The House of Commons, thereupon, voted \$50,000 to cover the salary and expenses of the post.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION.

TO WHOM SHALL NEW LAND BELONG?

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.

Official circles are perplexed at the report from Ottawa that Mr. Stewart, Canadian Minister of the Interior, told the Dominion House of Commons that Canada expects to claim any lands discovered north of Canada as far as the Pole by the forthcoming MacMillan expedition, which will receive aid from the Navy.

It is intended to raise the American flag on any new land discovered, which is probably comparatively valueless except possibly as future aviation bases. But it is not thought that any serious American-Canadian controversy will arise over the matter.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANTI-RUM ACTIVITY.

ANOTHER SHIP CAPTURED BY U.S. COASTGUARDS.

WASHINGTON, June 2nd.

Coastguards have seized the British trawler *Blairmore First*, of Halifax together with a cargo of \$100,000 worth of liquor.

The captain and crew of eight have been arrested, and will be charged with conspiracy to smuggle liquor.

HEAT WAVE IN U.S.A.

NEW YORK, June 2nd.

A heat wave has swept the country from east to middle west.

There have been six deaths in Chicago, three in Cleveland and three in New York.

Nine people were drowned at Milwaukee when seeking relief from the heat. Two men at Missouri were flung out of an automobile by the force of a storm and killed.

ARGENTINE LOAN.

OVER-SUBSCRIBED IN AN HOUR.

NEW YORK, June 2nd.

The Argentine refunding loan of forty-five million dollars, with interest at six per cent., offered by Morgan's this morning, was over-subscribed in an hour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEAMEN AT SHANGHAI.

ADMIRAL LEVESON IN APPEAL FOR SUITABLE INSTITUTE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Admiral Leveson, in a letter to the *Evening Post*, draws attention to the lack of a suitable Seamen's Institute at Shanghai. He hopes that contributions will be forthcoming in Britain to supplement the anticipated generous provision by the small community of Shanghai past and present residents.

PROFESSOR H. NAGAOKA.

HONOURED WITH DEGREE BY CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred by Cambridge University upon Professor H. Nagaoka, of Tokyo.

LABOUR IN ASIA.

INDIAN LEAGUE DELEGATE ASKS FOR ENQUIRY.

GENEVA, June 2nd.

The Labour Conference has adopted, without opposition the report of the suggestions committee on equality of treatment for foreign and native workers in case of accidents at work; and also adopted a resolution introduced by the Indian workers' delegate inviting the council of the administration, after consultation with the Government concerned, to undertake a documentary enquiry into conditions of labour in Asiatic countries, particularly China, India, Japan, Persia, and Siam, and also the mandated colonies and protectorates in Asia.

MR. FOULTON IS SATISFIED.

GENEVA, June 2nd.

In view of the statement by the Chinese delegate at the Labour Conference, that the Chinese Government has taken steps with regard to labour inspection in industrial regions, including Shanghai, Mr. Foulton, the British worker delegate, withdrew his proposal in favour of intervention by the Labour Office.

THE "ANNAMITE HERO."

FRENCH DEPUTY ON CANTON MONUMENT.

PARIS, June 2nd.

The Deputy, M. Oury, has informed the President of the Chamber that he will question the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to what measures will be taken by the French Government in order to protect the Peking monument erected at Canton, by revolutionaries, to the memory of the Annamite who threw a bomb at Governor Merlin, and in order to demand indemnities for the victims of the criminal attempt. — *Haras*.

LAST ANFU TUCHUN.

LU YUNG HSIANG'S SLENDER HOLD ON KIANGSU.

CHANG TAO-LIN'S POSSESSION OF KIANGSU IS GRADUALLY BEING STRENGTHENED AS THE RESISTANCE OF TUAN CHI JUI AND THE ANFU GOVERNMENT TO HIS MANDATES LESSENS.

Lu Yung Hsiang, the Tapan of Kiangsu, is altogether without troops. His position is in many respects pitiable. For six years he was Tuchen of Chekiang and an important figure in China's affairs. Independent of every Government in Peking, he commanded the respect of the north. He maintained order in his province and enjoyed the good-will of the Chekiang people, particularly the Ningpo element. His interest in Shanghai, through General Ho Feng Lin gave him a wealth and power altogether incommensurate with his position as Tuchen of Chekiang.

The Kiangsu-Chekiang war led to his betrayal by associates and his hurried departure for Japan. He lost in reputation in the flight and in the desertion of his troops. He was given an opportunity to avenge himself on Chi Hsieh Yuan, but had to utilize part of Chang TAO-LIN's army to achieve his revenge. When that was accomplished he found that Chang Chung Chong was a greater peril than Chi Hsieh Yuan had ever been. Chang Chung Chong lay between Nanking and Shanghai with a large force and a real power, while Lu Yung Hsiang possessed an empty title in Nanking. It was impossible to obtain Peking's consent to the appointment of Ho Feng Lin to any position, even to his own former position in Shanghai demilitarized. He could not even have a magistrate appointed.

HEMMED ROUND.

In due course, Chang TAO-LIN so maneuvered the situation that Han Kuo Chun, the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, who was the arch-conspirator in the various Kiangsu intrigues, lost his job. The former Kiangsu official became the Civil Governor of the great province of Kiangsu. Chang Chung Chong took up his headquarters in Haichow, and eventually became Tapan of Shantung. In Kiangsu, Lu Yung Hsiang had from the first faced antagonistic troops. The old armies of Chi Hsieh Yuan remained in the province under their old commanders, each of whom regarded himself as the apparent successor to his former chief. (Continued on next column.)

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.

MONEY FOR DINNER BUT NOT FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Geneva, says that a good deal of adverse comment has been aroused by the fact that despite China's inability to pay her annual subscription to the League or the coupons on bonds, her delegates entertained lavishly 400 guests at one of the most fashionable hotels. The function must have cost £1,000. It is also recalled that public subscriptions had been made for the starving people of China.

CHINA'S DEBTS.

COUPONS ON TWO LOANS ARE ALREADY SETTLED.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The City Editor of *The Times* notes that the coupons due yesterday, in two out of the three Chinese loans were met; and an announcement in regard to the third is expected. He says it is to China's credit that despite political disorders, the service of the foreign debt is maintained undisturbed except to a minor degree. The interest at present is being met on all secured Chinese loans, issued in Britain, with the one exception noted.

C.E.R.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT CIRCLES PERTURBED.

RIGA, June 2nd.

Soviet Government circles are reported to be very perturbed at the Chinese authorities' continued disregard of the Soviet demand for the dismissal of non-Soviet officials on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

They also accuse M. Chadin of exerting an anti-Soviet influence, for example in negotiating a loan with Japan for the purpose of constructing a line from Tuman to Tsihsin, which is inimical to the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Soviet Press reports that Chinese military officials have requisitioned four hundred wagons to transport war material to the Soviet frontier at Pogranitschnaja.

LAUNCH PIRATED.

COMPRADORE AND TALLYMEN CAPTIVES.

The steam launch *Ching Yuen* (British register) belonging to the Chung Yuen Company, of Douglas Street, was pirated on Saturday evening when off Ngau Shau Keng, in Chinese territory.

The coxswain of the launch states that he was on a trip from Wuchow to Hongkong with two timber lighters in tow, when sampans, each containing about six men, approached, firing, and ordered him to stop.

The launch and lighters were taken by the pirates to an unknown spot and were kept there until Tuesday morning, when they were released. The compradore and two tallymen were detained by the pirates.

THE STAR THEATRE.

"OUR CABARET" COMPANY.

"Our Cabaret" Company opens a short season at the Star Theatre, after completing a season at the Theatre Royal. They will present a programme each evening until Sunday; the performance commencing on each occasion at 8 p.m.

This extremely clever and versatile company have delighted their audiences with their varied programme which comprises a repertoire of the latest musical numbers, burlesques, original scenes, skits, and the latest idea in cabaret dancing.

Each evening there will be a new programme. Those who have not yet seen "Our Cabaret" can be assured of a pleasant time at the Star Theatre, any night for the remainder of the week.

In addition, came the large Fengtien levies, supported by the Russian auxiliaries. In the neighbouring province, Chekiang, Sun Chuan Fang, a clever politician and daring general, has an eye on Nanking as a more suitable strategic centre from which to make his moves toward Hankow, his undoubted eventual destination. In Anhui and Shantung, Chang TAO-LIN's grip has become stronger, and the Manchurian has no use for Lu Yung Hsiang. It is therefore no secret that the day is fast approaching when Chang TAO-LIN's appointee will become Tapan of Kiangsu.

TUAN'S LAST SUPPORT.

Lu Yung Hsiang has always been faithful to Tuan Chi-jui. On many occasions he might have bettered himself had he changed his politics or played false to Tuan. But he has always adhered closely to the old master, even to the extent of fighting what was, at the commencement, an obviously difficult war, in his interest. He is again the last of the Anfu Tuchen, in spite of Tuan Chi-jui's access to power. When he goes, Tuan Chi-jui will be altogether without even the vestige of military support among his own followers. He can only turn to outsiders, to Chang TAO-LIN or Feng YU-HSIANG, both of whom have plans of their own.



Anoint Irritated Scalps With Cuticura

On itching, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a soda of Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp healthy and promote hair growth.

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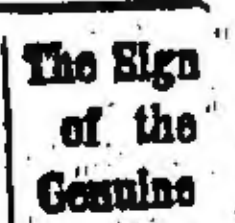
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FRANKFURT OLD AND NEW. SURVIVALS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The casual observer who knew Frankfurt in the years before 1914 would perceive on the surface no great change, writes the *Times* Berlin correspondent, in its outward appearance it looks its old self. The medieval city is there, with a broad modern boulevard, the Zeil, driven right through the heart of it from one end to the other of the zigzag garrets that were once its bastions and are now its pride. Outside it is ringed with avenues and wide streets, laid out by men of large ideas who have perhaps been heavily biased in favour of air and light for the new from the very contrast offered by the narrow lanes and dark entries of the old.

Few cities with the trend of modern progress driving them so hard can have preserved so completely the ancient streets and buildings of their old beginnings. London and Paris proudly show corners of antiquity here and there; Frankfurt has kept almost intact the 14th-century dwelling-houses, guild houses, chapels, and cloisters which as they clustered round the fretted spire of its Cathedral when the vanity of this world was as insistent as the reality of the next. The contrast is sharp indeed between the survival of the Middle Ages and the big blocks of banking and insurance offices similarly clustered round the Bourse a few hundred yards farther on. A citizen of Frankfurt with whom I walked through this ancient quarter after we had spent an amusing hour watching the "pit" of the share market observed that the old city was really a corpse, like a saintly relic enshrined in an exquisite reliquary. I think he was right. Modern Frankfurt just a little and was rather unjust to the old. The Frankfurt police will tell you a very different tale—to them the old part of the city is very much alive, especially at night. But the soundness of the transition was good excuse for a little exaggeration.

The old city covered some 37 acres. Greater Frankfurt is now 2,277 acres, and has a population of nearly half a million. The old city probably accounts for the densest areas, and true to its traditions the *bourgeois* life of Frankfurt is centred in the heart of it. Where once the barefoot Carmelites tended the poor who sought their help stands the great Gothic range of the municipal buildings, in part incorporating those of the Reformation. The City Fathers preserved the masonic library and all its treasures. St. Paul, associated with the German revolution and Parliament of 1848. The second revolution (if it was a revolution) of 1918 has left no such permanent monument in Frankfurt; one hardly ever sees even a solitary black-red-gold flag, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* remains the outstanding reminder of modern German liberalism.

ROMANCE AND MYSTERY.

The perfect square of the "Römerberg," with its complete encirclement of gabled houses, has been kept intact, and from it radiate whole series of streets upon which the hand of the house-breaker has not yet descended. Houses jut out at odd angles and form the quaintest corners; fronts rise in irregular groups, floor above floor with projecting overhangs, supported on carved brackets and beams; the whole soaring to peaks and pinnacles in an amazing jumble of corbels, steps, scrolled stonework, and frescoed plaques. High-pitched, grey-slanted roofs are pierced with tier upon tier of dormer windows, the ridges crowned perhaps with a *heche* or an old wrought flagstaff. In the half-darkened closes children play round the exquisite fountains that are not the least delightful of the old city's surprises, and men and women jostle one another with the unpollished cheerfulness of a big city as they emerge into the crowded alleys from shops or taverns, each of which is still distinguished by the name of its traditional sign. Romance here seems instilled, with doubtful mystery.

Elsewhere, the restorer has been busy. Round the Cathedral whole blocks of ancient buildings have been swept away. Many who will remember in particular this dark and rather noisome area, where the little second-hand shops half-shrank from sight as though somewhat shy of courting too much notice, doubtless for excellent reasons. New buildings have risen up on one side, and the attempt to catch the Frankfurt note has been attended only with very moderate success. Frankfurt is not Hamburg, where the flat brick fronts gave the modern architect his cue for the right use of local material. Frankfurt's gay riot of old architecture, craftsmanship, and old-fashioned colour is not to be caught by steel and stucco. The very experiment challenges a question: the Frankfurters have often to ask themselves: Is Old Frankfurt to survive or is it doomed?

CONDEMNED ALLEYS.

Two antiquarian societies exist to further its preservation, but the fate of the old city will doubtless be decided by expediency. In the Year-book of the City Council for 1925 it is frankly admitted that if the question be judged by the light of common sense the old streets and alleys stand condemned. Though almost every exterior is in itself a satisfying delight, one shudders at the thought of what they are like inside. It is said that the city statistics show the child death-rate to be higher, the average of child vitality lower, the figures for disease far worse in these narrow surroundings than in the garden cities, Frankfurt is building on the wide

outskirts of the town. It is certain that those old houses, though they were stoutly built by honest craftsmen, simply swallow money for repairs—and then lapse into ill-repair. It is not surprising that, heavily mortgaged, they sometimes pass into the hands of strangers without sentiment and are ruthlessly pulled down to make way for steel and stucco. Yet the destruction, such as it is, has been very gradual. It might have been otherwise if money had been available for speculative building. Old Frankfurt, itself a modern problem, still retains all the flavour of a medieval city.

The Jewry, or Judengasse, of course, disappeared long ago; the last house was pulled down in 1857. It lay in the narrow area between the Cathedral and the row of high dignified patrician mansions that faces south across the Main. Though it is known that there were Jewish inhabitants of Frankfurt as early as 1180, they cannot have been there in any numbers. In the 14th century they numbered only 130. (The oldest monument in their burial ground is dated 1273.) The practice of the Ghetto did not obtain till the latter half of the 16th century, when a gate was placed at each end of the Judengasse and the foundations of Frankfurt's high finance were securely locked in for the night.

RECALL OF THE JEWS.

The Judengasse must always have been overcrowded; the records of the Jewish community show a badly disproportionate number of persons to houses. Frankfurt drove out its Jews in 1614, but recalled them in 1616, being apparently unable to do without them. Today the hot-headed adherents of Fascism would like to repeat the experiment, though they have hitherto found sufficient relief in defacing walls with the sign of anti-Semitism. In 1821, some 60 years before the Ghetto disappeared, the Jews of Frankfurt were allowed to live where they pleased and their last disabilities were removed. Oppression, however, had produced a tough community. Besides the Rothschilds, whose old banking house in the *Fahrgasse* (No. 103) is now the headquarters of the Jewish charities, Stern, Spier, and Schiff among the world's leading financiers, and many more have become famous in literature, science, and the arts.

The bare fact that this ancient city should have been preserved is proof that its geographical position alone gave it every excuse to be. From the remotest past it was a meeting-place of roads, along the overland route from the Black Sea to the North Sea crossed the high-way between the Mediterranean and the Hansa towns. The route of the medieval traders followed the Danube to the headwaters of the Main and thence down the Rhine, while the Hansa road passing by way of Frankfurt took the dip between the Taunus and the Vogelsberg, its way to the north. Doubtless this accessibility led to establishment of the ancient Frankfurt Fair, where merchants of East and West flocked to do business with those from the North and the South. This degenerated into a concourse of "petty chapmen," and finally expired, amid the din of merry-go-rounds, in the latter half of last century.

FRANKFURT FAIR.

Strange that history should so repeat itself! The year 1919 saw the revival of the Frankfurt Fair, which has gathered in vigour as a foreign sample-mart for Frankfurt's erstwhile shipping-mart. The process of linking the North Sea with the Black Sea by the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal is in progress; the Main has been canalized for 10,000-ton barges as far as Aschaffenburg, and will soon be complete as far as Würzburg; the waterway from the Main to the Weser to link Frankfurt with Bremen, though it has not made the same progress, is already an untried port now takes precedence next after the Ruhr harbours and Mannheim.

It had been the dream of Frankfurt—it still is—that it would acquire a similar position in relation to air traffic. It lies on the direct line from London to Vienna and the Near East, and its geographical position would seem to mark it out for a halting place. The German railway network of which the Frankfurt administration is so important a unit, is believed to have been developed as far as is economically practicable, and in future must lie with road transport, water, and air. The Peace Treaty, however, established a neutralized zone within which there were to be no permanent air stations and Frankfurt is just inside it. Frankfurt has, therefore, to be contented with the mild evasion of flying permanent sheds (which need no air-organizers) from its "lightning ground" on the route to Munich, and will extend the services when circumstances permit to Cologne, Hamburg, and Leipzig. This has not prevented its air-organizers from planning the future conquest of the Near Eastern route, and ultimately the northern route to Hamburg and Oslo.

MRS. C. E. HUMPHRY DEAD.

A FAMOUS LADY JOURNALIST.
Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Humphry, one of the best-known women journalists of a period of newspaper history when there were few women exponents of the craft, died to-day, having been aged 82. Mrs. Humphry was the daughter of the late Rev. James Graham, of Londonderry Cathedral, granddaughter of the late Rev. John Graham, the Irish historian, and the wife of Mr. Joseph Alfred Humphry.

For thirty years she wrote as "Madge" in *Truth*, and among her published books are "Manners for Men," "Etiquette for Every Day," and "Three Cookery Books."

INQUESTS ON MUMMIES. MODERN ALIEMENTS IN ANCIENT TIMES.

X-rays and modern knowledge make an inquest on an Egyptian mummy perfectly possible, according to Mr. Watson Davis in the *New York World*. We may soon know just how Tutankham came to his death. Written history at its best is a second-hand record, necessarily inaccurate in fine or gross details, Mr. Davis remarks. The news of forty centuries ago has been greatly distasteful through transfer into hieroglyphs and subsequent translation to language that we can understand. He continues—

"Rich as are the records of the Valley of the Nile, where nearly every square foot contains a trace of human antiquity, no evidence is more final and striking than the remains of what were once living men. Graves record the progress of man. Historians, Egyptologists, art connoisseurs, and archaeologists are not alone in being interested in all that is mortal of Tutankham, minor King of Egypt, who now reigns supreme among the mortuary splendours of a past age. Doctors, dentists, paleontologists—and undertakers—will read with interest the reports that come out of Egypt as Tutankham's mummy is found."

"The king is said to have been young when his rule ended, but his death certificate is missing. Perhaps the priests and the wise men of his time may not have known what disease carried off their ruler. Perhaps they knew and would not tell. With X-rays and modern knowledge, the archaeologists may be able to rewrite the record of Tutankham's death. Without disturbing a fragment of his shroud, rays of which he never dreamed will picture on photographic plates an outline of his bony frame. If medical men are allowed to perform a belated autopsy they will probably find some interesting pathological signs."

"Amehotep II, the Pharaoh of the Exodus and a ruler of the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1580 to 1350 B.C., to which Tutankham belonged, had hardening of the arteries, and was a man of great age when he died. From his mummified remains and those of some 10,000 ancient Egyptians that have been studied by such paleontologists as Sir Marc Armand Ruffer, Dr. O. Elliot Smith, and others, the physical life of over 2,000 years of Egyptian civilization have been learned. Skin, bones, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, and stomachs from the mummies showed evidences of smallpox, rickets, appendicitis, tuberculosis, bone lesions, infantile paralysis, and other diseases. These ills were painfully like those of to-day; little or no change has been produced by a few thousand years."

"The bodies of Pharaohs usually came to ignominious ends only a few hundred years after they were laid to rest. Thieves in the locality of Luxor pilfered a thriving trade in despoiling tombs of their furniture and selling pieces of mummies which were believed to have high magical value. Amenhotep with arterio-sclerosis is the only Pharaoh so far found who escaped such destruction."

NOVELIST'S AMBITION. MR. GILBERT FRANKAU REVEALS A SECRET.

"My ambition was to write poetry," confessed Mr. Gilbert Frankau, speaking at the Bournemouth Book Shop, Bournemouth Street, S.E. He added that he managed to sell cigars, but not poetry. When he returned from the war, "broke," he declared that the public should have what they deserved—poetry. "You don't get the books you really like to write," he said. "You would not understand them. You would be shocked by them, for the modern play is nothing by the way of a novel. If I had my way I would not let a woman come into my books at all. I loathe writing about women, and if there is one thing which terrifies me more than another it is when I approach my heroine."

ANTIDOTE TO JAZZ.

Mr. Frankau said he went in, for what he called "the palm-olive heroine. You could not have a 'beefy' heroine. He had tried it, but had to shade her down and sandpaper her intellectually. People did not like a book simply because it was a book. They were used to read them because the author had made his mind to be heard. Novelists, he said, through their books kept more women at home than the number of jazz sent out. [Mr. Frankau's reference to the fact that from the age of 21 he managed his father's tobacco business. For a period he worked as a cigar hand in a German factory.]

"SEMI-HUMOROUS."

Interviewed by an *Evening Standard* representative, Mr. Frankau said that some of his audience were perhaps inclined to take him rather more seriously than he meant.

"At the same time," he explained, "I really had a serious purpose behind the semi-humorous remarks that I made respecting the mission of the modern novelist. I wanted to make clear that the novelist is primarily an entertainer, and it is his first duty to give the public something, which they really like. At the same time, there is the risk that he may be tempted to lower his standard of literary morality. As regards the interest of the story itself, it has been patent from time immemorial that no story will call a response from the great heart of humanity unless it is primarily a love story."

There is something wrong with a man if he does not want to break the Ten Commandments.—*Mr. G. E. Chesterton.*



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THE OTHER CARLYLE. THE WRATH OF THE SAGE OF CHELSEA.

There were two Thomas Carlyles in literature in the last century—the one the author of "Sartor Resartus," and the other the author of a work entitled "Moral Phenomena of Germany," and many pamphlets in advocacy of the tenets of the Catholic Apostolic Church. The less well-known Carlyle was an Advocate of the Scottish Bar, and became known as "Thomas Carlyle, Advocate." "Thomas Carlyle, Advocate," was a "double-goe" had been dead for several years when Carlyle in 1867 was a visitor at Mentone, and there employed his loneliness, caused by the tragic death of his wife, in writing the sketch of Edward Irving, which "Froude" rushed to publish immediately after Carlyle died in 1881. He made allusion in the essay on Irving to the "double-goe," and to "the numerous mistakes, wilful and involuntary, which he, from my 15th year onwards, had occasioned me, selling his pamphlets at a mere, getting my letters as his and vice versa, nay once or more with some ambivalence at Berlin dining in my stead, foolish, vain fellow!"

The passage in "Reminiscences" gave serious offence to the relatives of the "double-goe," one of whom was the late Henry Grey Graham, the historian; and when in 1887 a new edition of "Reminiscences" was published the entire reference to "Thomas Carlyle, Advocate," was withdrawn. Carlyle had got into a muddle over the rivalry of the innocent "double-goe," showing how small great men can often be. The "Advocate," who was born nine years later than Carlyle, could have been no more than a child of five when Carlyle was a student of 15. A devotee of the Irvingite communion, the "Advocate" was known to his friends to be incapable of stooping to the trick of selling his pamphlets as the works of the more popular Carlyle. Much in Germany, the "Advocate" had dined there with Bismarck, who was known in London as the Prussian Ambassador; but it was mere gossip that he had ever posed for the author of "Sartor Resartus" and the friend of Goethe.

THE CLAN.

In truth the greater Thomas Carlyle was in rank the lesser of the two. Both belonged by descent to the clan Carlyle, but the "Advocate" could trace his pedigree back to the Lords Carlyle of Rothwald, whereas the Chelsea Sage could go no farther back than the branch of the clan represented by his grandfather, "old Tom Carlyle of Brownknowe in Annandale." There are now three Carlyles in literary history: the supreme Sage; the "Advocate," whom he called his "double-goe"; and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, whose Autobiography survives as recovered and edited by Hill Burton in 1860, and to whom Scott gave the distinguishing name of "Jupiter."—*J. M. S. in John o' London's Weekly.*

SAYINGS—WISE AND OTHERWISE.

"Safety first" is by way of becoming a mania.—*Sir Alfred Mond.*
I am not sure that in the future London may not disappear. I hope it will.—*Mr. Bernard Shaw.*
When the Gospel is faithfully preached, the preacher may count on receiving more kicks than half-pence.—*Dean Inge.*

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No American comes to England quite a stranger.—*Mr. Houghton.*
Woman was made for one job by God Almighty, and she is a fool if she doesn't stick to it.—*Councillor Pully.*
Take it from me, Dixie's the ugliest place over.—*Layton* (of Layton and Johnston, coon comedians).
Those who build houses should be as proud of their work as those who built cathedrals.—*Mr. H. H. Selley.*
Divorce is rapidly becoming a relief for the guilty instead of a remedy for the innocent.—*Mr. Justice Swift.*

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U.S. NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

UNDERLYING PURPOSE OF SHAM ATTACK ON HAWAII.

In a few days the American naval forces will assemble in Hawaiian waters to carry out an exercise known officially as "Army and Navy Joint Problem No. 3," which has apparently been preceded by a strategic exercise known as "Fleet Problem No. 3." The second of these manoeuvres was, as far as we know, designed to test the power of the American fleet to locate an enemy which had undertaken offensive operations against the American coast; the first, which is intended to see how far the defences of Hawaii can resist a combined expedition of battleships and landing parties. Pearl Harbour, the centre of the strategic chess-board, is to be attacked by a "blue" force composed of the whole American battle fleet, that is, twelve American battleships, in three divisions, six divisions of destroyers, a division of submarines, a squadron of auxiliaries and minelayers known as the "fleet base force," and a powerful expeditionary force "formed out of the marine corps. There is, at first sight, nothing very remarkable in this. By the Washington Agreement the United States was expressly granted the right to keep its fortifications at Hawaii, and it seems natural that these defences should be tested from time to time. There is no need to comment upon the strategic importance of Hawaii; it is the only protected base which the United States possesses away from its own coasts. Why, then, should these manoeuvres have caused such genuine alarm in the Japanese Press? The matter has to be looked into rather minutely.

PURPOSE OF THE MANOEUVRE.

In the first place, it is very remarkable that there should be such a complete disparity between the attacking and defending forces. Hawaii is to be assaulted by a naval force which no possible opponent could muster for such a purpose, and defended by a few submarine flotillas. If later the scouting fleet intervenes to protect the base, the attacking side will still have a very great naval preponderance. The most casual inspection of relevant facts shows that this is not a combination of circumstances which could possibly occur. The purely defensive character of the Japanese navy proves it to be intended primarily for the protection of Japanese waters, and if the Japanese Naval Staff possessed with madness were ever to send an expedition against Pearl Harbour, they could not possibly assemble a force equivalent to the "blue" squadron, which is rather more powerful than the whole Japanese fleet. There is, therefore, an overwhelming assumption that the American Naval Staff are playing a game of strategic hazard with heavily loaded dice. The basic assumption of these manoeuvres—that America is to defend itself with a garrison, a few reservists, and a submarine flotilla—does not stand a minute's inspection.

SOME ANTECEDENT FACTS.

It is impossible to adjust these manoeuvres to a proper perspective without making a brief survey of what has preceded them and of the naval controversy which is now raging in the United States. Last year the American fleet carried out an elaborate series of exercises in the Caribbean Sea. Their purpose was to test the power of the American fleet to defend the Panama Canal against "a fleet of equal strength moving to attack it from the Western Atlantic—a circumlocution which deceived nobody.

When the official report of these manoeuvres was issued it was found that the "lessons" to be drawn from them were identical with the arguments of a Press campaign which had just been started by a certain Mr. Shearer. The American fleet was said to be weaker than the British, and a vast programme of reconstruction was urged in very undiplomatic language. The political significance of these manoeuvres was, therefore, undoubted; they had been designed to assist a campaign for more building, and the lessons to be learned from them had been determined beforehand. If antecedent circumstances are any guide at all, the Japanese have, therefore, every reason to fear that these Hawaiian manoeuvres are the first move in a campaign which is of ill-omen to themselves.

A DEFINITE POLICY.

Their underlying purpose is not difficult to guess. Some months ago Major-General Lejeune made an elaborate statement about the purposes for which the marine corps was intended. "If," said he, "we contemplate a naval advance or progression... the possession and occupation of naval bases becomes an essential part of our plan. On both flanks of the Pacific are numerous islands suitable for utilisation by an enemy. All must be mapped up as progression is made."

Language like this throws a beam of light on the present question. Assume that the "blue" force, with its auxiliaries and landing parties, is really the American Fleet; assume, further, that Hawaii, with its weak defences and submarine flotilla, is some undefended Japanese possession, garrisoned at the last moment, and what becomes of the present manoeuvres? They simply appear as an exercise in that stately "progression" into distant waters which Major-General Lejeune tells us, is part of the American war plan. The Japanese authorities, who have always maintained the most strict, the most scrupulous, and the most honourable standard of public conduct, have quite rightly allowed the matter to pass unnoticed; but the Japanese people, who have always dreaded the approach of a great Western Power towards their gates, are genuinely alarmed at the obvious implications of these fleet manoeuvres.

(Continued on next column).

PLAYS AND PATRIOTS.

ONE PHASE OF THE THEATRE WHIMSICALLY DISCUSSED.

There is a composer in Vienna who is enjoying a varied experience of national censorship. He wrote an operetta called "Countess Maritza" which found favour in his own country and abroad. When it went to Russia the censor insisted on depriving the Countess of her title. "Whether the Bolshevik stage will not admit the existence of anybody but the proletariat, or the Bolshevik censor has decreed that a countess is no laughing matter, we cannot tell. The "Countess Maritza" passed on to Roumania; and there the Ministry of Education, which is, by a most appropriate arrangement, charged with the censorship of comic opera, will not have her on the stage at all. She is forbidden "because of the book, which makes fun of Roumania and of Roumanian national customs." We know nothing about the "Countess Maritza's" libretto, but a casual acquaintance with other comic operas made in Vienna does not suggest that it is likely to hit Roumania a very hard knock.

It was long since objected by some patriots of Montenegro that "The Merry Widow" wronged their fatherland. But until they told us so we had never thought of the composition as related to anything real. Some nations are becoming extraordinarily sensitive now-a-days. A while ago England read with bewilderment that Irishmen were making noises at a performance of "The Playboy of the Western World," because they thought it an insult to Ireland. It has been reported that Bulgarians are very angry with Mr. Bernard Shaw about "Arms and the Man."

Some time since our own censorship conceived the remarkable idea that Japan would be annoyed if "The Mikado" were revived while a Japanese prince was visiting this country. We would not for the world that Dublin or Bucharest should put on plays likely to provoke a breach of the peace, or that one country should be discourteous in its theatres to another. But must we surrender to the dismal faith that a light-hearted treatment of national customs, traditions, foibles, is insulting?

The country which cannot bear to be made fun of has, like the individual of that temper, a rather precarious dignity. For how many generations have the French and English theatres been making game of the stage Englishman and the stage Frenchman? We are not the worse friends.

IMPLICATIONS TO OURSELVES.

A word should be added on a question which it would be idle to ignore. Are the "lessons" of these fleet exercises likely to be of any importance to ourselves? The answer is that they may certainly be so. The American Naval Board has just presented a series of recommendations to the Government, which include a proposal to increase the cruiser strength of the United States Fleet to the 4:3:1 ratio. It will be remembered that a tentative suggestion of this kind was made at the Washington Conference and that the British delegates refused to consent to it, for the obvious reason that if the cruiser tonnage of the two navies were brought to a numerical equality the American Navy would, in fact, be superior to ours, and that our Fleet would no longer be maintained at a one-Power standard—which is the basis of our whole policy.

If, then, the "lessons" of these present manoeuvres are intended to give force and emphasis to the report of the Naval Board, they will bring forward an issue which will have to be discussed in this country with all the good temper and all the firmness of purpose at our command.

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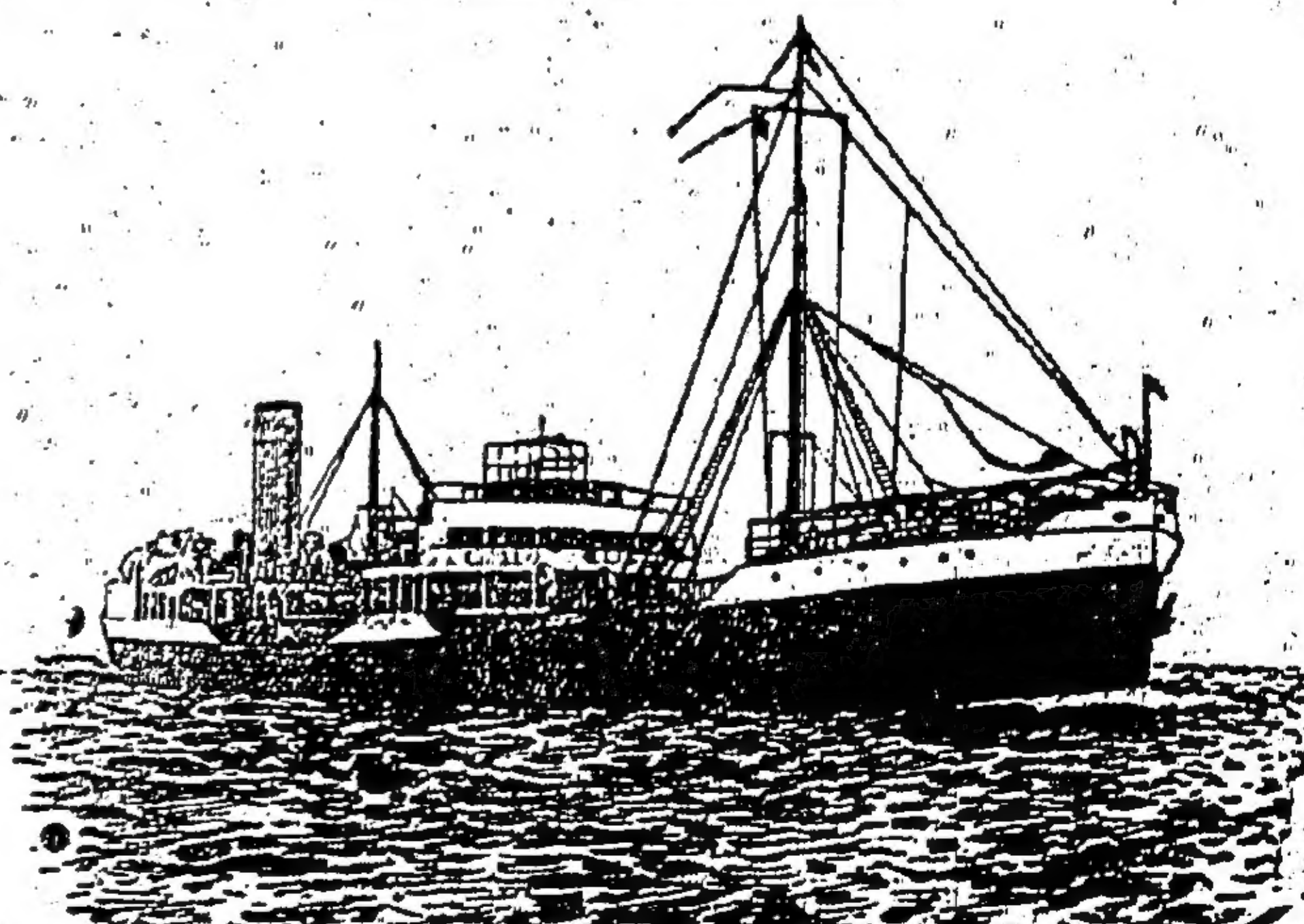
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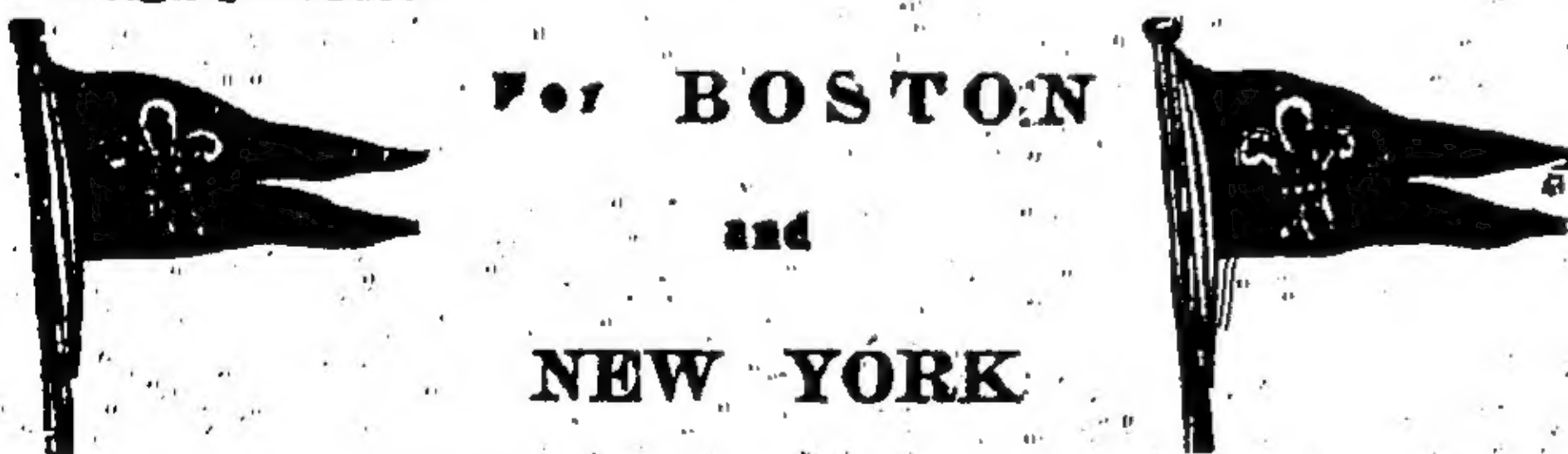
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"BOUDAN"	8,896	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
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